

ICE BREAKER

No.3

June 1998



TPN
Membership Drive
and
Law of the Sea

ICE BREAKER

ICE BREAKER is published independently by Malcolm Wallhead and Associates as a quarterly magazine covering Tasmanian Polar and Southern Ocean related topics.

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EDITORIAL

In this third edition of ICE BREAKER magazine we have included our first photographic coverage of a Tasmanian Polar Network function. This appears on Pages 14 and 15, and gives a brief look at the TPN's hosting of the visitors from the Russian ice-breaker AKADEMIK FEDEROV.

This visit to Hobart provided a very good opportunity for Tasmanians to welcome the visitors to our port and to befriend many of them.

It is shocking to now learn that three of the helicopter crew and two of the scientists are dead, and that four others are in critical condition after the tragic helicopter crash on the way to Novolazarevskaya Base in Antarctica.

I know that all of those Tasmanians who met with the Russian visitors will wish to join with us in offering our condolences to the families and friends of those killed, and to hope for the speedy recovery of those who were injured.

Tasmanian Antarctic activities are now gathering momentum, firstly with the Federal Government supporting Hobart as a "Gateway to Antarctica", and the Antarctic Air Link. Secondly, the Hobart Ports Corporation's share in Hobart International Airport augurs well for everyone involved if they can inject the same enthusiastic professionalism into it that they have put into tourist ships. Thirdly, the new joint venture company Antex-Polus Australia adds a new dimension to local activities and finally, the Tasmanian Polar Network is now proceeding towards incorporation, with paid-up membership at the time of publication already at 16.

MW

FROM THE MINISTER'S DESK

The recent visit by the Akademik Fedorov highlighted the importance of Antarctic resupply to the Tasmanian economy. This vessel in two weeks injected substantial funds into the Tasmanian economy. The vessel itself took on 1300 tonnes of fuel, provisions and miscellaneous items. As well as resupply, the crew received some payment, quite a bit of which undoubtedly remained in Tasmania.

The visit by the Fedorov was the first visit by this ship to Tasmania. Previously she had visited Geelong in Victoria. This transfer of ports recognises Tasmania as Australia's Antarctic capital and its growing importance as an international gateway to the Antarctic continent.

The policy of the Government to increase the value of Antarctic resupply contains a number of separate initiatives. A primary policy is to increase Tasmania's international understanding as an Antarctic gateway. This policy has three separate strands. One, to increase the number of international secretariats in the State, two, to increase the number of international Antarctic conferences held in Tasmania and three, to increase the annual visitation by international Antarctic expeditions.

Since becoming Minister there has been a significant increase in each of these elements. With Government help the Antarctic CRC has attracted the Standing Committee on Antarctic Research - Global Change Programme Office (GLOCHANT) ably managed by Dr Ian Goodwin; and with help from the Australian Antarctic Division and in particular Mr Jack Sayers, the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs. As most other major players are here the attraction of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, which makes sense from an administrative point of view, would be the final icing on the cake.

GLOCHANT has successfully run a number of international workshops and meetings in Hobart since its 1996 beginnings, as has the Australian Antarctic Division, CSIRO, Bureau of Meteorology, Antarctic CRC, ANZAAS and a number of others. Each of these conferences add to Tasmania's prestige and Tasmania's economic well being. We are all looking forward to the year 2000 ISCORD conference that has been attracted to our shores through the significant efforts of Mr David Lyons.

Over the last few years Hobart has been visited by the French, Italians, Russians, Chinese, Americans and Japanese icebreakers. Ships on their first visit to the State while I have been Minister have been: the Shirase, Akademik Fedorov, Snow Queen and Nathaniel B. Palmer. We have regularly gone out of our way to make these visitors welcome to our shores and it is good to see the Tasmanian Polar Network is now beginning to take a more active role in this process.

Active promotion of Hobart will continue during June. A parliamentary delegation will be leaving Tasmania to promote our Antarctic attributes at Tromso in Norway, St Petersburg in Russia, London, Rome and Beijing. It is hoped that this trip will not only promote Hobart as a future centre for the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat but will encourage these nations to more frequently visit our shores. The Parliament is 100 percent behind Tasmania's Antarctic push as evident by the delegation being made up of a representative of the three political parties.

Recently the Governor of Tasmania His Excellency Sir Guy Green visited a number of Asian countries. Sir Guy's interest in Antarctica is well known and while away he used the opportunity to promote Tasmania's Antarctic attributes.

Antarctic Affairs is truly apolitical in this State. Those who are in a position to do so, work continuously to further international Antarctic interests in Tasmania. While the Governor and politicians can help to establish an environment that is conducive to business they cannot in themselves conduct that business. That is up to private industry and squarely in the court of the Tasmanian Polar Network.

Peter Hodgman
MINISTER

PROPOSED ITINERARY

Monday.....01.06.98	Departs Hobart for London, U.K.
Tuesday.....02.06.98	Departs London for Oslo, then Tromso, Norway.
Tuesday.....02.06.98 to Friday.....05.06.98	Tromso for Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.
Friday.....05.06.98	Departs Tromso for Oslo, then Copenhagen, Denmark.
Saturday.....06.06.98 to Sunday.....07.06.98	Copenhagen.
Sunday.....07.06.98	Departs Copenhagen for St. Petersburg, Russia.
Monday.....08.06.98	St. Petersburg (meeting with Valeri Lukin).
Monday.....08.06.98	Departs St. Petersburg for Moscow.
Tuesday.....09.06.98	Departs Moscow for London.
Wednesday.....10.06.98	London (meetings).
Thursday.....11.06.98	Departs London for Rome, Italy.
Friday.....12.06.98	Rome (meetings with Govt. and ENEA)
Saturday.....13.06.98	Departs Rome for London, then London for Beijing, China.
Sunday.....14.06.98 to Wednesday.....17.06.98	Beijing (meetings).
Wednesday.....17.06.98	Departs Beijing for Hobart.
Thursday.....18.06.98	Arrives Hobart.

SUPPORT FOR MISSION TO NORWAY

THE HONOURABLE JOHN WHITE, MHA
Shadow Minister for Antarctic Affairs

People are surprised and find it unusual for the Government and Opposition to work closely in a bi-partisan manner on any issue, let alone Antarctica. The majority of commentators not only expect adversarial politics but encourage them because there is more news in a 'brawl' than there is in 'co-operation'.

Since 1996 when the Governor invited both the Minister and Shadow Minister to be part of his very successful forum on Antarctica, there has been positive co-operation between the Labor and Liberal Parties with respect to all aspects of Tasmania's involvement with Antarctica.

While there may be some differences in detail the policy of the two main parties is consistent in wanting:

- a) Hobart to be Australia's and the World's gateway to Antarctica;
- b) Hobart to be the Headquarters for the International Antarctic Secretariat;
- c) To have Hobart as a base for both 'shipping' and 'flying' to Antarctica;
- d) To maintain our present share of Antarctic business and to increase it where possible by encouraging more nations to use Tasmania as their base.

There are never enough resources, from a government point of view, and I make no excuses for my view that we must be very pro-active not only to keep the business we have, but especially if we are to increase our market share. If we do nothing we will get nothing, and Antarctic Affairs is an area where, as we all know, our success is a direct result of the effort we collectively put into it.

I also congratulate the Tasmanian Polar Network for the co-operative way its members work and for the good work done in helping the Government, both State and Federal, in expanding our Antarctic programs.

TPN SUPPORT MISSION TO NORWAY
TPN PRESS RELEASE

The Tasmanian Polar Network have thrown their support behind the Tasmanian Parliamentary Export Drive.

Jim Playsted, the Tasmanian Manager of Caterpillar Dealer William Adams Pty Ltd and Chairman of the Tasmanian Polar Network said: "The delegation led by the Minister to Norway is timely. At this meeting the Australian Government will nominate Hobart as an alternative site to Buenos Aires for the location of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat."

Business members of the TPN support the initiative by the Minister responsible for Antarctic Affairs Hon Peter Hodgman, MHA, to lead a bi-partisan parliamentary delegation to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Tromso, Norway.

Should Hobart be successful in attracting this prestigious body, it would further increase Hobart's international standing and promote additional business opportunities in the catering, accommodation and resupply areas.

"In 1997 Tasmania was selected as the location for the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP), which has already brought increased focus in this area. Together with the proposed East Antarctic Airlink, these developments are poised to bring significant additional business opportunities to Tasmania." Mr Playsted said.

Antarctic resupply is an important part of Tasmania's economic future. As suppliers to the Australian, French and Italian expeditions, TPN members have a vested interest in promoting international co-operation for this purpose. The Government and Opposition through their bi-partisan support have provided important leadership necessary to assist the development of this opportunity.

HOBART PORTS CORPORATION TAKES STAKE IN HOBART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Hobart International Airport Pty Ltd (HIAPL), a consortium company in which the Hobart Ports Corporation holds a 49 per cent shareholding, has been awarded a long-term lease to operate the Hobart International Airport.

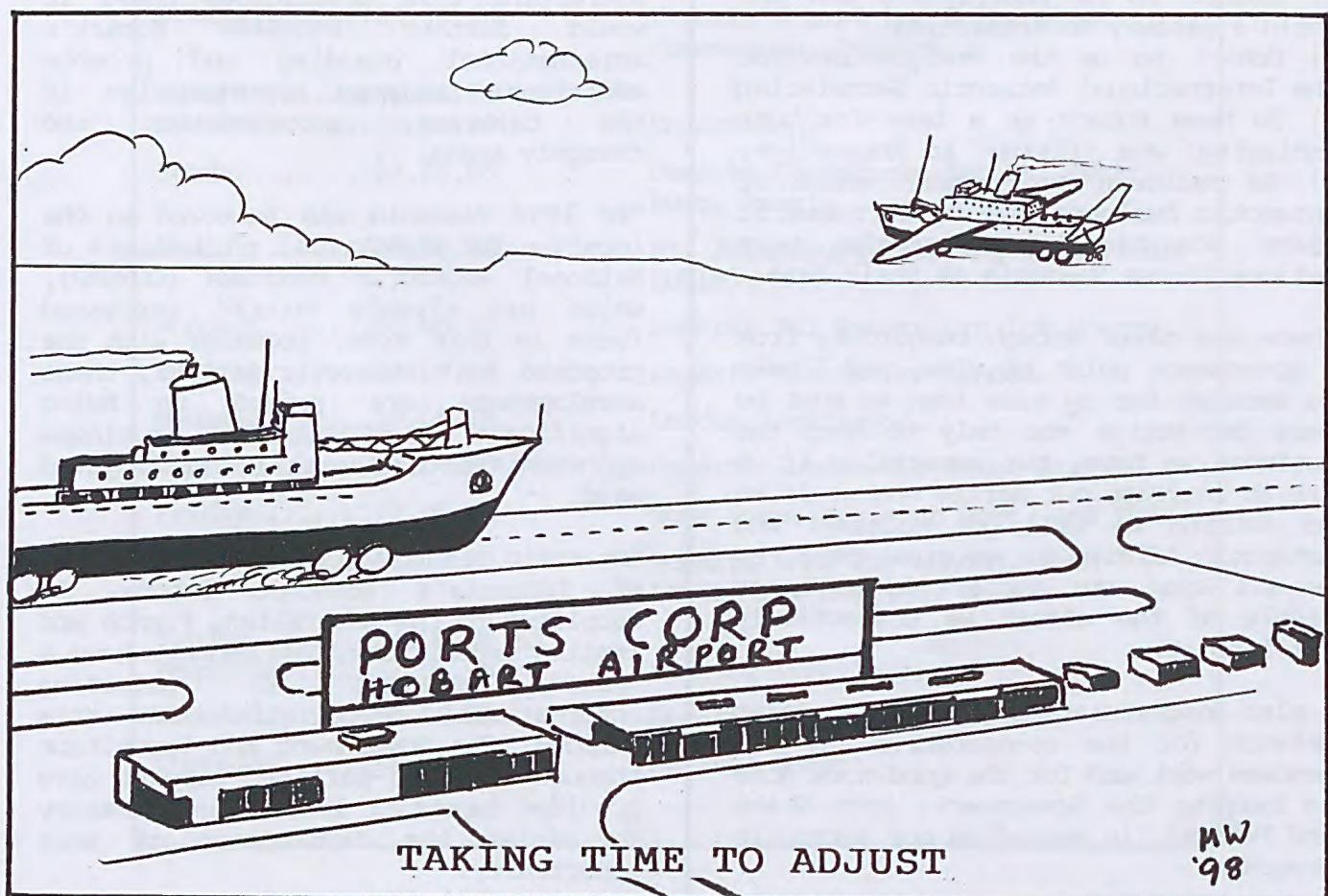
HPC Chief Executive Chris Drinkwater said the Corporation's involvement in the consortium would ensure the long-term Tasmanian ownership of the facility.

"The business plan for Hobart Airport predicts a doubling of passengers and freight business over the next 10 years," he said. "The deal will give Hobart the competitive edge over Launceston and will allow the operators to attract new business to the Airport."

Other members of the consortium are Hobart Airport Operations Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of leading international airport operator Airport Group International (AGI) (30%), Hambros Australia (19%) and Tasmanian company PSBT&G Nominees (2%).

AGI, which operates at 22 locations throughout the world with its airports processing 20 million passengers and 700,000 aircraft movements annually, will provide operational expertise and, together with the HPC, will be a long-term investor in the facility. The long-term equity structure of the company is intended to be AGI (30%) and HPC (30%) with the balance offered initially to Tasmanian institutions which will make Hobart Airport majority Tasmanian-owned.

The handover date to HIAPL is 11 June 1998.



POLAR NEWS

The Cray J 90 computer used by climatologists at the Antarctic CRC, CSIRO Marine Research Division and the University of Tasmania will soon have a \$1 million upgrade to increase its speed. The computer is used to simulate how the Southern Ocean affects global climate and the upgrade will boost Australia's climate research effort.

The new Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute at Tarroona is a joint venture between the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries and the University of Tasmania. The Institute also has the support of the Tasmanian Fishing Industry Council and will collaborate with other groups such as the CSIRO and the Australian Maritime College. The joint venture will provide scientific assessments of resources and habitats, research new aquaculture industries and improve existing ones.

In the 1997 Australia Post Stamp Poll Results, the Favourite Territories Issue was the AAT 50th Anniversary of ANARE, which featured Igloo Satellite Cabins manufactured by Malcolm Wallhead and Associates on both 45c stamps.

New Company Formed

A new joint venture company, Antex-Polus Australia, has been formed by Antex-Polus (Russia) and Sayers-Buck Pty Ltd of Tasmania with the objective of developing specialist air transport services in the Asia/Pacific region. Antex-Polus (Russia) provides specialist air transport services to remote areas of Russia and undertakes regular commercial cargo transport services between Russia and China.

The company also provides fixed wing and helicopter aircraft support to the Russian Antarctic Expedition. The helicopters carried on board the Russian vessel *Akademik Federov* during its recent visit to Hobart are owned by Antex-Polus (Russia).

Also, last season an Antex-Polus fixed-wing, commercial (not military) aircraft flew from Chile to King George Island to change-over personnel at the Russian station of Bellinghausen.

NEW SOUTHERN OCEAN WATCHERS

ISOLFICH - International Southern Oceans Longline Fisheries Information Clearing House - is a Hobart-based organisation, co-ordinated by Alistair Graham, which is investigating the illegal fishing of Patagonian Toothfish in CCAMLR regulated sub-Antarctic Exclusive Economic Zones south of 50°S.

The Government's response to the ASAC Report recommendations

The Antarctic Science Advisory Committee's report "Australia's Antarctic Program Beyond 2000: A Framework for the Future" was fully reported in Issue No.1 of ICE BREAKER magazine. The report has now been vetted by the Howard Government and the response to the report has been published in a booklet entitled "Our Antarctic Future".

As Senator Ian Macdonald writes:- "After careful consideration of ASAC's report and the range of comments received on it, the Government has accepted the broad thrust of ASAC's recommendations as providing an appropriate basis for the development of a focussed and effective Australian Antarctic Program for the next twenty to thirty years. However, as you will see from the response, the Government has also carefully listened to the concerns expressed regarding some of the specific elements of the recommendations, and has developed its response accordingly."

Regarding Tasmania the response states, "Furthermore, in co-operation with the Tasmanian Government, the Howard Government will pursue efforts to further develop the role of Hobart as a Gateway to Antarctica."

The response also supports the Antarctic Air Link if it is cost-effective and meets the highest environmental standards.

LAW OF THE SEA

BY
THE HONOURABLE SIR GUY GREEN AC KBE
GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA

(FROM AN ADDRESS TO UNITED NATIONS LUNCHEON IN HOBART - WEDNESDAY 22 OCTOBER 1997)

Almost certainly the single greatest contribution made by the United Nations to the development of international law has been through the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The modern law of the sea started with the doctrine advanced by the Dutch scholar and lawyer Hugo Grotius in 1608 that the seas and oceans of the world could not be owned by any state or person but were to be accessible to everyone. The great English legal scholar, John Selden, refuted Grotius' arguments by arguing that the sea or parts of it were capable of being owned by maritime powers. There followed what has been called the battle of the books which eventually resulted in Grotius' concept prevailing. That fundamental principle of the freedom of the high seas has been entrenched in international maritime law ever since. But that principle has never been absolute and the development of the law of the sea can be seen as a progressive exploration of how far the freedom of the seas should be curtailed or regulated.

Before this century the two main limitations on the principle of freedom of the high seas came from the recognition that coastal states had sovereignty over the sea within the range of a cannon fired from the shore and that anyone had the right to board ships engaged in piracy or the slave trade, irrespective of the flag they were sailing under. But in the second half of the last century maritime nations started paying attention to other aspects of maritime affairs so that between 1884 and 1957 no fewer than 64 multilateral conventions were entered into, dealing with matters ranging from the protection of submarine cables to salvage at sea.

The first attempt at codification of the law of the sea was sponsored by the old League of Nations in 1930. This was followed by three great initiatives of the United Nations: the 1st, 2nd and 3rd United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea held in 1958, 1960 and 1973 respectively.

It was that third conference which produced the comprehensive Convention on the Law of the Sea which is now in force.

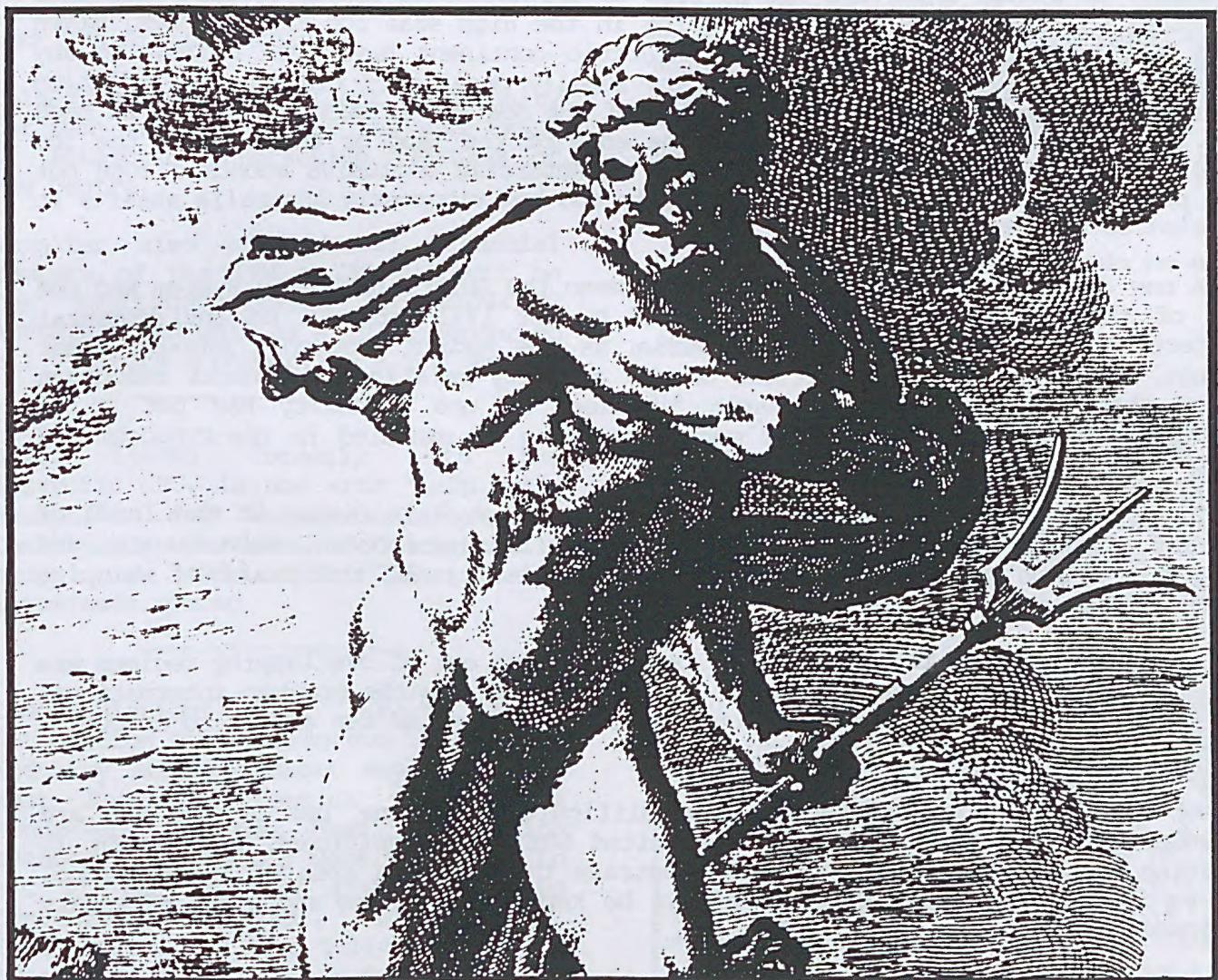
The Convention contains fundamentally important provisions which define the four zones over which coastal states have sovereignty or some form of jurisdiction:

- The territorial sea extending 12 nautical miles from the shore or proclaimed baselines over which coastal states have sovereignty subject to the right of innocent passage through it by foreign vessels.
- The continental shelf which comprises all of the seabed to a distance of 200 to 350 nautical miles from the shore or the baselines of the territorial sea.

- The Exclusive Economic Zone which extends 200 nautical miles from the shore or the baselines.
- Coastal states do not have sovereignty over the continental shelf or the EEZ but they do have jurisdiction to exploit marine resources within these zones.
- A Contiguous Zone which extends up to 24 nautical miles from the shore or the baselines within which a coastal state may exercise jurisdiction to police customs, immigration and other domestic laws.

But as well as defining the jurisdiction of coastal states the Convention creates a comprehensive regime governing an extraordinarily wide range of topics. They include exploiting the mineral resources of the sea bed, straits used for international navigation, archipelagic states, the management and conservation of marine living resources with particular reference to marine mammals and straddling and highly migratory species of fish, the rights of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states to participate in the exploitation of the resources of the seas, marine scientific research, the development and transfer of marine technology, the freedom of the high seas and the limitations upon the exercise of those freedoms, the nationality of ships, the duties of flag states, collisions, rendering assistance to persons in danger at sea, piracy, slavery, traffic in drugs, unauthorised broadcasting and a very important code of provisions regulating the settlement of disputes.

continued >



NEPTUNE - ANCIENT CHAMPION OF THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Law of the Sea as embodied in that Convention represents the culmination of centuries of history and decades of negotiation, drafting and re-drafting. It would be comforting if one could now breathe a sigh of relief secure in the knowledge that at last the law of the sea and issues such as the limits and the nature of the jurisdiction of coastal states over and beneath the sea have at last been settled. To a large extent they have, but significant questions still remain and new ones are emerging. A number arise out of the relationship between the Law of the Sea and the Antarctic Treaty System.

The Antarctic Treaty System is a remarkable international arrangement. Although negotiations for the Antarctic Treaty which lies at the core of the system were commenced in the unpropitious climate of the cold war, not only has it survived but the cardinal principles upon which it is based of demilitarisation, international scientific co-operation, environmental protection and the freezing of territorial claims can now be said to be fully recognised and entrenched.

But the interaction between these two great developments in international law - the Antarctic Treaty System and the Law of the Sea - does give rise to some serious legal and policy issues. I won't attempt to discuss them in detail but they include:

Does the Law of the Sea apply at all and if so how does it apply to the area within 60°S covered by the Antarctic Treaty and the adjacent sea; what is the standing of states which are not parties to the Antarctic Treaty System - are they entitled to treat these regions as being in the high seas for all purposes; given that all territorial claims in the Antarctic continent have been frozen, do any Antarctic coastal states exist which are legally capable of claiming jurisdiction over the various zones defined by the Law of the Sea and if such claims can be made are the base lines to be drawn from the edge of the land or the edge of the ice shelf. Australia for one has proclaimed an Antarctic exclusive economic zone but the practical and legal effect of the claim and how vigorously Australia asserts it remains to be seen.

A new dimension to the relationship between the Antarctic Treaty System and the Law of the Sea has also been introduced by the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty known as the Madrid Protocol. Amongst other things, the Protocol's prohibitions on any activity relating to mineral resources other than for scientific research "implies" as one authority has put it "a contradiction of the concepts for submarine areas as embodied in the Protocol and in the Law of the Sea Convention."

These issues are not of merely academic interest - increases in the level of tourist, fishing and general activities in the Southern Ocean, subantarctic and Antarctic region can be expected to considerably increase the amount of shipping in the region in the future.

It should also be recognised that issues arising out of overlapping regimes are not confined to the Southern Ocean. With the trend towards greater international regulation especially in the relation to the environment we can expect to encounter such issues more and more frequently.

None of these comments about some difficulties in the law of the sea are intended to detract at all from the United Nation's magnificent achievement in creating UNCLOS III - they simply demonstrate that in this area of international law as in all others the law must always be kept under review and where necessary reformed.

OTHER NEWS

NEW TPN MEETING ROOMS?

The Antarctic Division is calling for proposals from Australian organisations re the acquisition, re-erection and display of historic Antarctic buildings from Mawson Station in Antarctica.

For all enquiries, contact Elizabeth Kerry on (03) 6232 3571. Proposals will be received until Friday, 26 June, 1998.

WORKPLACE VISIT

On Friday, May 6, TPN members held a combined meeting and workplace visit at ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE in Salamanca Square. Jennifer Trethewey and her staff generously allowed the TPN to use the ANARE Room for the meeting and luncheon, and invited all members to tour the display areas.

This provided an excellent opportunity for many members to see the wide range of Antarctic interactive features of the Centre.

Jennifer also offered all financial members of the TPN a 25% discount on the admission charge to ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE, as well as a 10% discount to all visitors accompanying a TPN member.

David Lyons, formerly with the Antarctic CRC, is now with "info.aus", Scientific and Technical Information Consultancy Services. Contact mobile phone no. 0418 551 328. Email: info@inaus.com.au

Congratulations to Hobart Ports Corporation for winning two 1997 Cruise Industry Awards. Hobart was voted the Most Receptive Destination and was runner-up in the Best Destination category. The awards were presented to HPC at the Seatrade Cruise Shipping Convention in Miami, Florida, USA. Chris Drinkwater also delivered two new brochures to convention delegates, one of which promoted Hobart as a gateway to the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic.

Life wasn't meant to be easy!

During a recent visit to China, Jack Sayers found this welcome notice in his room.

1. Guests are requested to show their own valid papers to prove their identities and to tell the reason for lodging when they check in at the hotel.
2. Every guest has the obligation to abide by the rules and regulations of the hotel, cooperate with the personnel in carrying out their duties and take good care of the property in the hotel.
3. No guest is allowed to sleep up anyone for the night or let anyone use his/her own bed in the hotel.
4. No birds, domestic animals or other unsanitary articles are allowed to be brought into the hotel.
5. No inflammable, explosive, poisonous, radioactive or other dangerous articles are allowed to be carried into the hotel. Nor is burning articles or letting off firecrackers permitted in the hotel.
6. It is impossible to install electrical equipments or use electrical heaters such as electrical stove, microwave stove, etc in the guest room.
7. Strictly forbid any illegal and criminal activities such as fighting, gambling, drug taking, or prostitution in the hotel. No guest should put up or circulate salacious books, photos, nor play such recordings or videos. And drinking excessively making great noise or playing recorder loudly in the hotel is forbidden.
8. Those who violate the 'Regulations relating to the public order, administration and punishment of the People's Republic of China' will be punished by the public security organs in accordance with the law.

Please cooperate with us and assist us to make you stay pleasant and comfortable.

Shanghai Public Security Bureau."



Hosting Antarctic Visitors

'40s Style

BY ANTHEA WALLHEAD AND RON TURNER

My father, Ron Turner, was a school friend of Alan Martin (1914-1997) who was the Meteorologist and Officer-in-Charge of the first wintering-over party at Macquarie Island in 1948. After reading last issue's "Hosting Antarctic Visitors" article, Ron sent me his recollections of entertaining, and being entertained by Alan and the other Australian expeditioners on their last night in Hobart before departing on LST3501, HMAS LABUAN for Macquarie Island.

"In 1946 we came to Hobart from the Goldfields of W.A. and one summer morning in 1947 I was reading the local paper and saw that the Australian Government were sending an official Research Team of 12 men to Macquarie Island for one year on board HMAS LABUAN. The team was to be lead by "Alan Martin" - a Meteorologist, and a telephone number was given for the expeditioners while in Hobart. The ship was getting supplies and a Hobart photographer (Norman Laird) was joining the team.

My wife, Betty, and I wondered if "Alan Martin" was the same man we both knew in High School, so it was decided I would phone the ship at about 4.30 pm, which I did, and eventually a breathless voice answered, so I asked about Alan. He told me that Alan's home was the Goldfields and that he was the right age; also that he (the speaker) was actually leaving the ship to join the team when I rang (that was why he was panting). He added that the team were feeling homesick as they only knew one person in Hobart - so he asked me if I would come to the Back Bar of the old Imperial Hotel after 5.00 pm.

I drove in to Hobart, found the Bar, and recognition of Alan and myself was instant and mutual, so we spent a few minutes catching up on 16 years. I was then introduced to the team and immediately accepted as a friend. After a round of drinks, Alan asked if my wife and I would join them at Wrest Point at 8.00 pm as they would like us to come for their last, and only night here.

On arriving at Wrest Point, the men had put several tables together and placed 14 chairs around in a circle. My wife met Alan, and was then introduced to the others - Christian names only were used while the first round of drinks was ordered. We sat on either side of Alan to complete our reminiscences, after which the chatter became general for about an hour.

Then one man rose to his feet, tapped his glass for silence, and said that as it was his birthday next month, HE would buy a round of drinks. When they arrived we all sang "Happy Birthday", "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow" etc. During the next hour, four more celebrated their birthdays with the same routine, but as the 5th round appeared, so did the Hotel Manager at our elbow, asking politely for much less noise, as we were disturbing other people. He added that if we did not cease, WE WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE!

This subdued the happy group for a while, until it was suggested we move to an artist's studio above a closed shop in Elizabeth Street where we could make plenty of noise. This was then done, after collecting suitable supplies en route, and the celebration continued with the artist joining in.

My wife and I only had a few drinks during the evening, so at 11 o'clock we felt we should go home, despite many protests. However, when I mentioned "Baby Sitter" we were allowed to leave, but only if we promised to bid them farewell next morning before 8.00 am.

We arrived at 7.45 with two children and were greeted with loud cheers, then all twelve men poked their GREEN TONGUES out! (Somebody had donated a case of "Creme de Menthe" after we left.)

Farewells were all made - using only Christian names again, which pleased them; ropes were cast off, the sirens tooted, and our last sight of the men as they lined up again was 12 bright green tongues!

Some weeks later we received a letter from Alan, telling us they had arrived, unloaded everything on to a beach, and set up a small winch to haul things up the slope. He was controlling the winch when something stuck, causing the cable to snap. It whipped up past his body, injuring him slightly, but he said he was very lucky. Had it been more serious he would have been writing with a "squeaky pen".

Unfortunately, we were away when the expeditioners returned the following year."



RON TURNER IN THE 1940s

The following list names the first wintering expeditioners on Macquarie Island in 1948:

Officer in Charge and Meteorologist: Alan R Martin. Medical Officer: A Roger Bennett. Cook: Chales F Du Toit. Diesel Mechanic: Charles H Scoble. Radio Supervisor: Geoff Mottershead. Radio Operator: Peter W King, Gersh Major. Biologist: Ron Kenny. Weather Observer: William M Monkhouse, Ron M Chadder. Physicist: Ken C Hines, Charles S Speedy. Photographer (Department of Information): Norman R Laird.

International Happenings

During the last six months, new directors have been appointed to the British, French, Spanish, German and Ukrainian Antarctic programs.

In early March a meeting of the East Antarctic Working Group was held in Tokyo hosted by the Japanese National Institute of Polar Research. Progress towards the development of an intercontinental air service to East Antarctica was reviewed and the Russian and Chinese Antarctic Programs re-affirmed their commitment to develop a compacted snow airstrip in the Prydz Bay region.

In the week prior to the Tokyo meeting, Dr Valery Klokov (Russia), Jack Sayers (COMNAP Secretariat) and several Japanese scientific and logistics personnel carried out experiments on compressed airstrip construction near the town of Ribetsku in northern Hokkaido. A wheeled aircraft landed on the compressed snow runway - an event that attracted national publicity.

- Preparations are well in place for the COMNAP/SCALOP meetings that are to take place in Concepcion, Chile from 20-25 July 1998. The meetings will take place in conjunction with the biennial meeting of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR)

A joint SCAR/COMNAP Workshop will be held during the meeting to examine ways of enhancing international scientific and logistics cooperation.

*Jack Sayers
COMNAP Secretariat*

Hosting Antarctic Visitors

'90s Style

When the Russian ice-breaker AKADEMIK FEDEROV arrived in Hobart on 3rd April 1998 en route to Novolazarevskaya Station, the Tasmanian Polar Network Planning Sub-committee quickly organised to welcome the visitors.

The generous funding assistance of the Office of Antarctic Affairs enabled a cocktail party to be held in the ANARE Room of Antarctic Adventure, with staff and catering supplied by Jennifer Trethewey, Manager of the Centre.

Most of the officers, crew and Antarctic-bound scientists attended the reception, and with the tireless help of Vladimir, the interpreter, speeches of welcome and thanks were made in both Russian and English.

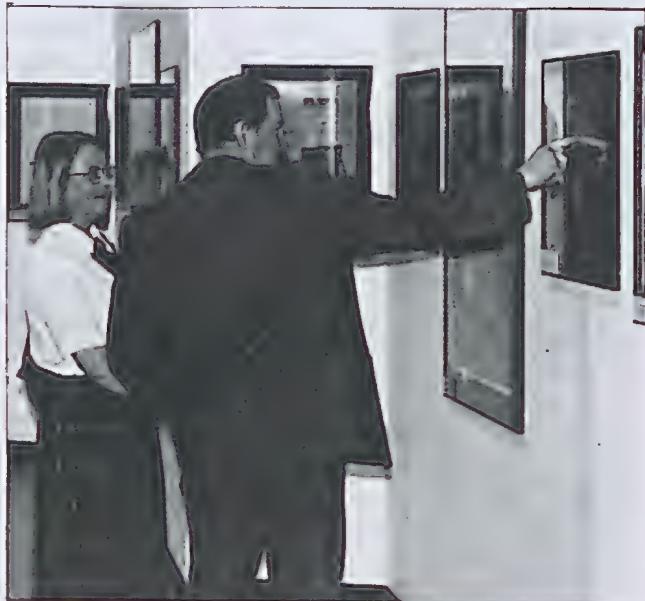
TPN members and the visitors had the opportunity to meet each other over food and drinks, and several members showed the Russian visitors over the Antarctic display area.

Before the AKADEMIK FEDEROV left Hobart, some of the TPN members visited the ship and privately hosted a few individuals to further make them feel welcome.

The following photographs were taken in the ANARE Room of ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE and give a brief overview of the friendly and responsive attitude of both visitors and locals alike.



VISITORS



EXPLORING THE DISPLAYS

Rapid action by TPN Chairman Jim Playsted and other members enabled a second hosting event on Wednesday, 8th April. This was a spit roast luncheon at the Waterworks Reserve for a bus-load of the Russian visitors. Despite light rain falling, the excellent food and drinks were enjoyed by all, and TPN members were treated to some Russian folk songs by two of the women crew.

The TPN sincerely appreciates the sponsorship of the barbecue by Jim Playsted, Bill Lawson, Michael Chung, David Pratt, Chris Drinkwater and Chris Back.



THE VISITORS ARRIVING AT ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE

FOR THE
POSTSCRIPT
TO THIS
EVENT SEE
EDITORIAL
ON PAGE 2
OF THIS
ISSUE.



THE WELCOMING SPEECHES IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH



GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER



THE PARTY MOOD

ANTARCTIC ACRONYMS

ATS : Antarctic Treaty System
ASAC : Antarctic Science Advisory Committee
ASOC : Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition
AEON : Antarctic Environmental Officers Network
ATCM : Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting
GOSEAC : Group of Specialists on Environmental Affairs and Conservation

Sincere apologies to CCAMLR for our incorrect placement of words in Issue 2 of ICE BREAKER. The entry should have read:

CCAMLR : Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

Useful Online Addresses

Sites Relating to Antarctic Tourism:
http://www.antdiv.gov.au/misc/antarctic_tourism.html

Igloo Satellite Cabins - Descriptions and Pictures:
<http://www.export2000.com.au/igloocabin>

UNESCO International Year of the Ocean:
<http://ioc.unesco.org/iyo>

CSIRO Marine Laboratories - including Media Releases:
<http://www.marine.csiro.au/>

SCAR VII Biology Symposium
<http://www.scar.org/scar-meetings/biology.html>

Australian Surveying and Land Information Group:
<http://www.auslig.gov.au>

BOOKS:

"THIS IS TASMANIA" by David Hopkins. Taswégia. Price: \$54.95.

This book is an excellent pictorial overview of how Tasmanians live and work, and includes 4 pages of writing and photos about the Tasmanian Polar Network. A useful gift for visiting Antarcticans. (Available from BOOK CITY)

"A VOYAGE TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE performed in the years 1822-24, containing an examination of the Antarctic Sea (1827)." by James Weddell. Newton Abbott, David & Charles, 1970. Price: \$95.00. (Available ASTROLABE BOOKSELLERS)

OTHER EVENTS

MERTZ CRUISE

AURORA AUSTRALIS' research voyage to the Mertz Glacier Polynya will leave Hobart on July 15, 1998, and sail to the sea ice via Macquarie Island. An ABC film crew will be on board, along with several journalists. The ship is scheduled to return on 2 September.

USA VISIT

Jim Playsted, Chairman of the TPN, recently returned from a visit to Antarctic Support Associates (ASA) in Boulder, Colorado, USA. He received a very warm welcome and was able to spend four hours in consultation with the Director and Managers of ASA regarding forthcoming Antarctic projects.

ANARE DIRECTOR VACANCY

The Federal Government's Department of Environment has recently advertised the position of Director for the Antarctic Division.

Selection documentation may be obtained from Ms Irene Page on (02) 6274 1500 and further information may be obtained from Mr Howard Bamsey on the same number. Applications close on Friday 19 June 1998.

LETTERS

ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE is forging ahead in its aim to be a major source of both entertainment and education about Antarctica and the Southern Ocean as was originally intended. "Due South" (as it was originally known) was envisaged as being developed as an interactive "gateway" for Antarctic science that will enable ordinary people access to the world's intellectual and scientific resources, and every measure has been taken to ensure this.

Demographics recorded from 1 January, 1998 to 30 April, 1998 show Tasmanian visitors are made up of 63.61% from the 62 area code, 21.03% from the 63 area code, and 15.36% from the 64 area code.

ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE has no limits to its functions and has developed into a unique venue for corporate bodies. A number of different companies have even combined "The Antarctic Experience" with seminars, product launches, board meetings and corporate dinners or cocktails, taking advantage of the facilities provided at the Centre.

Major initiatives have been the introduction of an "Annual Pass" directed at the local market, and the "Family Pass which has attracted wide interest from both Tasmanian and mainland families looking for value for money entertainment.

There has been a fantastic response to the "Project Aurora" education program, which was launched in early March. The program caters for students from ages 6 to 60 years and provides an environmental awareness of such a unique place as Antarctica in the context of the many different areas of the curriculum. Significantly, a number of mainland schools are changing predetermined itineraries so they have the opportunity to visit and experience ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE.

ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE is home to the ANARE Club Members of Tasmania where our meeting room has been named in honour of the organisation. We are very proud of the international network that has developed through visits from other Antarctic Treaty countries to ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE and the ongoing commitment and support offered to us from the Office of Antarctic Affairs.

I would like to remind all Tasmanian Polar Network members that ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE has offered a 25% discount on entry fee and a further 10% discount for any persons accompanying them.

Jennifer Trethewey
GENERAL MANAGER

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE



THE TASMANIAN POLAR NETWORK

Background

The TPN was initiated in 1993 and members include directors and managers of governmental, research, educational and commercial facilities involved in Antarctic affairs.

While previous groups were established to discuss Tasmania's role in Antarctic matters, the TPN was the first group designed to instigate and implement activities specifically focussed on enhancing Hobart's status as Australia's Antarctic capital. The TPN enjoys tripartisan support and has already been a part of the successful lobby to encourage the Commonwealth Government to back Hobart rather than Buenos Aires as the location for the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. TPN members also appreciate the support given by His Excellency, Sir Guy Green, who is active in Sub-Antarctic and Antarctic affairs.

Facilitation

Essential to the success of the TPN is the improvement in communication between all members. This is currently achieved through the State Government's Office of Antarctic Affairs. The office was created by the Hon Peter Hodgman, MHA, Minister responsible for Antarctic Affairs. The office's Director, Tony Hughson, coordinates regular meetings of the TPN, as well as arranging a number of business and social occasions for members to meet and host Antarctic visitors to our shores.

The opportunity to meet visiting expeditions to discuss their resupply needs and problems has proved invaluable and the TPN has been able to provide solutions in several instances for the French, Italians and Americans, as well as for those on other Antarctic bound ships.

Promotions

Since 1994 members of the TPN have also travelled to Antarctic meetings in Rome, Italy and Cambridge, UK to advertise their existence and promote Hobart to representatives of over 40 countries involved in Antarctic research. The present Chairman of the TPN is Jim Playsted, Regional Manager Tasmania for William Adams Caterpillars Pty Ltd. Current projects involving TPN members include an international cooperative effort to provide an airlink to Antarctica so that top scientists and their equipment can be transported faster to and from their bases, thus ensuring maximum research time and minimum delays in their work.

It is through activities such as these, using the combined efforts of the TPN members, that Hobart is fast becoming the world's foremost "Gateway" to Antarctica, by offering a far greater breadth of Antarctic resources than the resupply centres in South Africa, Chile, Argentina and New Zealand. Hobart's newest Antarctic-related facility, Dreamworld's Antarctic Adventure, has been developed by Government, with the assistance of the Office of Antarctic Affairs, and several other TPN members have provided goods and services to the centre. The scientific and educational opportunities offered within Antarctic Adventure will enhance Hobart's Antarctic status and provide a special insight into the Antarctic environment itself.

The purpose of writing to you is to seek your support as a financial member of the TPN as we move from an informal gathering, to an incorporated and focussed organisation. We ask your support of a nominal membership subscription in order the mission and goals of the TPN can be achieved.

Specifically the subscription will enable the TPN to undertake strategic independent promotions to key customers and organisations not reached in the normal run of business activity, along with costs associated with incorporation, audit, publications and promotional forums.

Further information about the TPN can be found on the following internet address:

<http://www.antcrc.utas.edu.au/tpn/members.html>

TPN members meet quarterly and the TPN newsletter *Ice Breaker* is available for \$5 a copy from Malcolm Wallhead and Associates, phone (03) 6267 4774.

Cost of Membership

Any organisation which has an interest or involvement in Tasmanian based polar activities is invited to become a member of the TPN. Membership fees are as follows:

Small Business.....	2-5 people.....	\$100 p.a.
Medium Business.....	6-50 people.....	\$150 p.a.
Large Business.....	51 people plus	\$250 p.a.

I would be obliged if you could fill out the attached application and post it with your cheque made out to the Tasmanian Polar Network to:

Chairman
Tasmanian Polar Network
C/- Office of Antarctic Affairs
GPO Box 824
HOBART Tas 7001.

Yours sincerely
TASMANIAN POLAR NETWORK



Jim Playsted
CHAIRMAN

TASMANIAN POLAR NETWORK

MISSION STATEMENT

To serve as a supportive organisation to advance the interests of members by contact through networking, information sharing and strategic promotion. The Tasmanian Polar Network will maintain a key interest in Antarctic developments and will pursue a reputation for integrity and service excellence.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Means</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Share knowledge and information with other members of the TPN re capabilities and ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular meetings of the TPN, guest speakers, visits to member businesses, promotion of and contributions to <i>Ice Breaker</i> magazine.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Facilitate problem resolution for TPN clients with Government/industry as required in order to add value to dealing with Tasmanian suppliers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain open access to State and Federal Government through TPN membership.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lobby Government and industry as appropriate for particular projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lobby to and with Government, e.g. Antarctic Air link.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Promote Tasmanian resupply capabilities, e.g. to provide advance information to members or visitors to the Port of Hobart. Particular focus on decision makers and links through organisations (CCAMLR, AAD, CSIRO etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SCALOP Conference participationReceptions for visiting delegationsProduction of flyer detailing capabilityIndividual member travel, promotionsLinked Web sitesCirculation of <i>Ice Breaker</i> magazine
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Act as catalyst for other Tasmanian suppliers not active in polar supply by organising supply exhibitions for key customers and initiating new contacts via the TPN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organise a member supply expo for the AAD in the first instance. Engage with new members as can.

OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the TPN should be performance-based, not just ideas-based. Members should be prepared to:

1. Work cooperatively with other members in order to maintain and enhance the TPN's status and credibility.
2. Actively participate in TPN projects which require their specialist knowledge etc.
3. Communicate their Antarctic-related information to other members for potential networking opportunities, both business and social.
4. Remain focussed on TPN projects until completed or judiciously abandoned.

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POLAR CALENDAR

23	May	1998-	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM), Tromso,
6	June	1998	Norway. *
28	May	1998-	Prof. Rick Phleger, SDSU, for collaborative food chain
25	June	1998	tracer studies (CSIRO visitor).
5	June	1998	World Environment Day.
21	June	1998	Mid Winters Day.
22-26	June	1998	Fifth Circumpolar Remote Sensing Symposium. University of Dundee, Scotland.
23-27	June	1998	Seventh International Conference on Permafrost. Yellowknife, NWT, Canada.
25	June	1998	TPN Meeting. Antarctic CRC, University of Tasmania. Starts 10.30 a.m. HOBART.
26	June	1998	ANCAR Meeting. HOBART.
28	June	1998-	Gondwana 10. Event Stratigraphy of Gondwana. University
5	July	1998	of Cape Town, South Africa.
6-10	July	1998	The Mary Wade Symposium. 14th Australian Geological Convention. Townsville, Queensland.
20-31	July	1998	SCAR XXV, COMNAP IX and SCALOP Meetings. Concepcion, Chile. *
24-28	August	1998	International Symposium on Polar Aspects of Global Change. Tromso, Norway and Field Trip to Svalbard.
31	August	1998	Symposium on Operational Weather Forecasting in Antarctica. HOBART.
3	September	1998	
31	August	1998-	SCAR VII Biology Symposium. Christchurch, NZ. *
4	September	1998	
5-9	September	1998	Sixth International Symposium on Antarctic Glaciology. Lanzhou, China.
7-11	September	1998	World Meteorological Organisation Executive Council Working Group on Antarctic Meteorology. HOBART.
21-25	September	1998	GOSEAC X. Basel, Switzerland.
26	October	1998-	CCAMLR Meeting. HOBART.
6	November	1998	
8-12	November	1998	Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists (ASEG) Meeting. HOBART.
8-12	November	1998	39th Congress of the Institution of Surveyors. Launceston, Tasmania.

(* Attended by TPN members.)

ANTHEA'S WORD

Thank you to all the TPN members and associates who subscribed to ICE BREAKER in time to receive Issue 3. The response was very encouraging and the co-operation we receive from our regular contributors is also very much appreciated.

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THE BACK PAGE

ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN OCEAN SHIPPING CALENDAR

1-30	June	1998	SOUTHERN SURVEYOR	In Hobart
13	July	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Departs Hobart for Macquarie Island
18	July	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Arrives Macquarie Island
22-28	July	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Polynya study (See Polar News)
18	August	1998	FRANKLIN	Arrives Hobart from Portland
2	Sept.	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Arrives Hobart
5	Sept.	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Departs Hobart for Casey Base
14-15	Sept.	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Casey Base
18	Sept.	1998	FRANKLIN	Departs Hobart for Sydney
23-28	Sept.	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Davis Base
29	Sept.	1998-		
2	October	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Sea ice bio studies
14	October	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Arrives Hobart
17	October	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Departs Hobart for Macquarie Island
20-23	October	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Macquarie Island
26	October	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Arrives Hobart
29	October	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Departs Hobart for Casey Base
7	November	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Casey Base
11	November	1998	CRYSTAL HARMONY	Arrives Hobart from Melbourne and departs for Dunedin, NZ
13-17	November	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Davis Base
18	November	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Sansom Island
20-25	November	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Mawson Base
25	November	1998	CRYSTAL HARMONY	Arrives Hobart from Dunedin and departs for Melbourne
30	November	1998-		
21	December	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Marine Science - Seal Survey
1	December	1998	SOUTHERN SURVEYOR	Arrives Hobart from Darwin
3	December	1998	CRYSTAL HARMONY	Arrives Hobart from Melbourne and departs for Dunedin, NZ
22-26	December	1998	AURORA AUSTRALIS	Casey Base
24	December	1998	ITALICA	Arrives Hobart for resupply

ICE
BREAKER

TASMANIAN POLAR NETWORK

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Position:

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Membership Category: 2-5 People 6-50 People 51 People Plus (tick one)
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Business Description (products, services etc.)
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Number of years involvement in polar activities:

Do you already supply the Australian Antarctic Division?

Do you export your products/services?

Chairman
Tasmanian Polar Network
C/- Office of Antarctic Affairs
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HOBART Tas 7001

I enclose cheque for \$....., being my 1998-99 Subscription to the Tasmanian Polar Network.

